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SHORT COMMUNICATION

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A new species of *Harpactea* (Araneae, Dysderidae) from Aegean region of Turkey

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Abstract

A new species of the spider genus *Harpactea* Bristowe, 1939 is described from the Aegean region of Turkey – *Harpactea erseni* **sp. n.** (males only). Detailed morphological description and illustrations of the new species are provided. The relationships of the new species are discussed.

Keywords

Dysderidae, *Harpactea*, new species, Turkey

Introduction

The family Dysderidae C. L. Koch, 1837 is represented by 504 species in 24 genera worldwide (Platnick 2010). *Harpactea* Bristowe, 1939 is a species rich genus with 155 described taxa and is particularly diverse in the Mediterranean region (Platnick 2010). Most of the species appear to be endemics with restricted distributions in the Medi-

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terranean, with only a few found in adjacent areas (Rezâc 2008). So far, 19 species of *Harpactea* have been recorded from Turkey, 17 of which are endemic to the country (Bayram et al. 2010). However, most of these species are still poorly known and have not been revised since their original descriptions. Nevertheless, the diversity of *Harpactea* in Turkey is high in comparison to well-studied adjacent countries such as Azerbaijan (14 species), Bulgaria (19 species), Georgia (10 species) and Greece (24 species) (Bosmans and Chatzaki 2005; Otto and Dietzold 2006; Lazarov 2010; Lazarov and Naumova 2010; Van Keer and Bosmans 2010).

During our surveys of the Turkish spider fauna we found one undescribed species of *Harpactea* in the Aegean region, which is described herein.

Material and methods

Three males were collected from İzmir province in the Aegean region of Turkey (Fig. 1) using a hand aspirator. The specimens were preserved in 70% ethanol and deposited in the Museum of the Turkish Arachnological Society. Digital images of the pedipalp were taken with a Leica DFC290 digital camera attached to a Leica M205 C stereomicroscope and 5–15 photographs were taken in different focal planes and combined. All measurements are in mm. Terminology for the body measurements and copulatory organ structures were taken from Chatzaki and Arnedo (2006). The following abbreviations were used in the text: **AL**, abdominal length; **CL**, carapace length; **CWmax**, maximum carapace width; **CWmin**, minimum carapace width; **AME**, anterior median eyes; **PLE**, posterior lateral eyes; **PME**, posterior median eyes; **AMEd**, diameter of anterior median eyes; **PLEd**, diameter of posterior lateral eyes; **PMEd**, diameter of posterior median eyes; **ChF**, length of cheliceral fang; **ChG**, length of cheliceral groove; **ChL**, total length of chelicera (lateral external view); **Ta**, tarsus; **Me**, metatarsus, **Ti**, tibia; **Pa**, patella; **Fe**, femur; **Tr**, trochanter; **C**, coxa; **D**, dorsal; **Pl**, prolateral; **Rl**, retrolateral; **V**, ventral; **CO**, conductor; **E**, embolus; **T**, tegulum; **MTAS**, Museum of the Turkish Arachnological Society, Ankara, Turkey.

Taxonomy

Harpactea Bristowe, 1939

Harpactea erseni sp. n.

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Figs 2–9

Material examined: Holotype ♂ (MTAS) **İzmir Province**, Yamanlar Mountain, Karagöl [38°33'26.00"N; 27°13'11.00"E], 28. XI. 2008, under stones, leg. K.B.Kunt. Paratypes: 2 ♂ (MTAS) same data as holotype.

BULGARIA
Black Sea
GEORGIA
ARMENIA
Yerevan
Tbilisi
Edirne
Sinop
Zonguldak
Samsun
Trabzon
Ordu
İstanbul
Gebze
İzmit
Bursa
Çanakkale
Ankara
Eskişehir
Kütahya
Balıkesir
Çorum
Amasya
Tokat
Sivas
Erzincan
Erzurum
TURKEY
Kırıkkale
Kayseri
Malatya
Elazığ
Van
Muş
Bingöl
Tunceli
IRAN
İzmir
Manisa
Aydın
Denizli
Uşak
Afyon
Isparta
Burdur
Konya
Aksaray
Nevşehir
Kırşehir
Yozgat
Çankırı
Karabük
Kastamonu
Bartın
Düzce
Bolu
Tosya
Merzifon
Vezirköprü
Batra
Ünye
Rize
Artvin
Gümüşhane
Bayburt
Suşehri
Tunceli
Erzincan
Aegean Sea
Mediterranean Sea
AEGEAN ISLANDS
GREECE
Rhodes
Fethiye
Muğla
Milas
Antalya
Alanya
Manavgat
Mersin
Adana
İskenderun
Osmaniye
Gaziantep
Şanlıurfa
Kahramanmaraş
Adıyaman
Diyarbakır
Batman
Siirt
Mardin
Cizre
Şırnak
Hakkari
Van Gölü
Van
Bitlis
Muş
Elbistan
Göksun
Pazarcık
Kozan
Kadirli
Karaman
Seydişehir
Ereğli
Niğde
Aksaray
Akşehir
Beyşehir
Polatlı
Sungurlu
Çorum
Çerkeş
Çankırı
Merzifon
Amasya
Nikşar
Tokat
Zile
Yozgat
Sarıkamış
Oltu
Kars
Iğdır
Karaköse
Doğubayazıt
Patnos
Erciş
Khoy
Gjumri
Vanadzor
Rustavi
Bat'umi
Zugdidi
Senaki
K'ut'aisi
Ts'khinvali
Gori
Artvin
Kura
Tigris
Euphrates
Al Qāmishlī
Mosul
Irbil
Kirkūk
IRAQ
Al Ḥasakah
Tell 'Afar
Ar Raqqah
Dayr az Zawr
Al Mayādīn
SYRIAN DESERT
SYRIA
Ḥalab
Idlib
Al Lādhiqīyah
Antakya
Manbij
Kilis
Şuruç
Ceylanpınar
Kızıltepe
Zakho
Ḥamāh
Ḥimş
Ṭarṭūs
Bānīyās
Nicosia
CYPRUS
Lemesys
Silifke
Çeşme
Bergama
Aliağa
Foça
Menemen
Kemalpaşa
Ödemiş
Salihli
Akhisar
Soma
Demirci
Mytilene
Edremit
Mustafakemalpaşa
Gönen
Inegöl
Bilecik
Beypazarı
Polatlı
Tavşanlı
Çanakkale
Bandırma
Çerkeş
Şereflikoçhisar
Bolvadin
Çay
Sultandağı
Çobanlar
Dinar
Keçiborlu
Yalvaç
Eğirdir
Gölcük
Kovada Gölü
Beyşehir Gölü
Akşehir Gölü
Tuz Gölü
Seyfe Gölü
Hasan Dağı
3267 m
(11,834 ft)
Hasan Dağı
Kuruçay
Kuruçay
Kuruçay

Measurements (holotype): AL 4.05; **CL** 3.45; **CWmax** 2.25; **CWmin** 1.35; **AMEd** 0.15; **PLEd** 0.13; **PMEd** 0.10; **ChF** 0.76; **ChG** 0.34; ChL 1.35 mm. Leg measurements are given in Table 1.

Description: Carapace light brown, with smooth surface and distinct fovea. AME, PLE and PME closely grouped; AME separated (Fig. 2). Sternum, labium, gnathocoxae and chelicerae yellowish-brown. Sternum with long, thin hairs near the margin (Fig. 3). Cheliceral groove with four teeth: retromargin with two teeth, including a tiny one at the base of the groove; promargin with two strong teeth of equal size close to each other. Top of the labium and gnathocoxae with short, strong hairs, sparsely distributed (Fig. 4). Abdomen greyish-light brown, with short, thin blackish hairs over the entire surface. Legs yellowish-light brown with sparse blackish setae. Leg IV > Leg I > Leg II > Leg III. Tarsi with three claws. Tarsi III and IV with fine scopulae. Legs III and IV with fine metatarsal scopulae covering slightly less than the distal half of

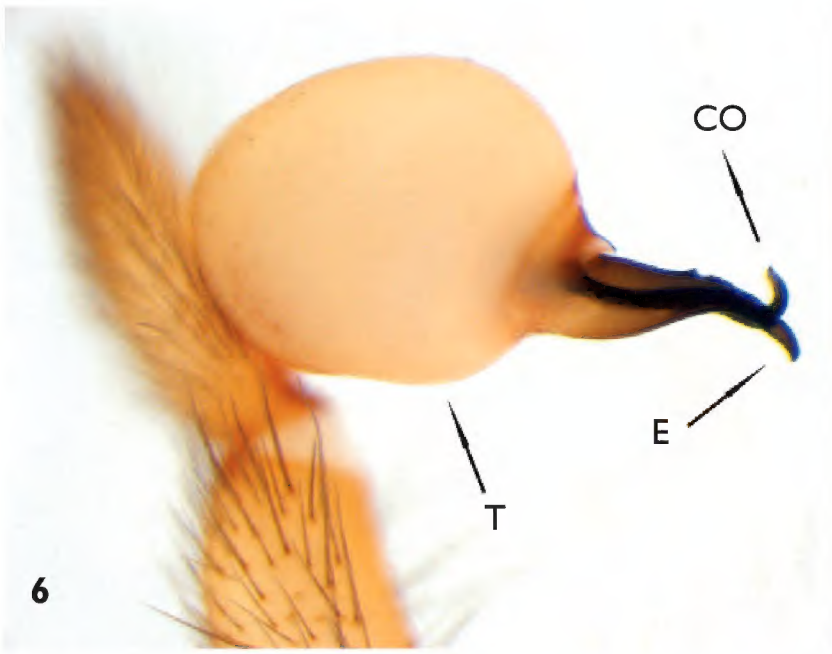
Figures 2–5. *Harpactea erseni* sp. n. **2** Carapace **3** Sternum **4** Right chelicer, ventral view **5** Coxae IV, dorsal view.

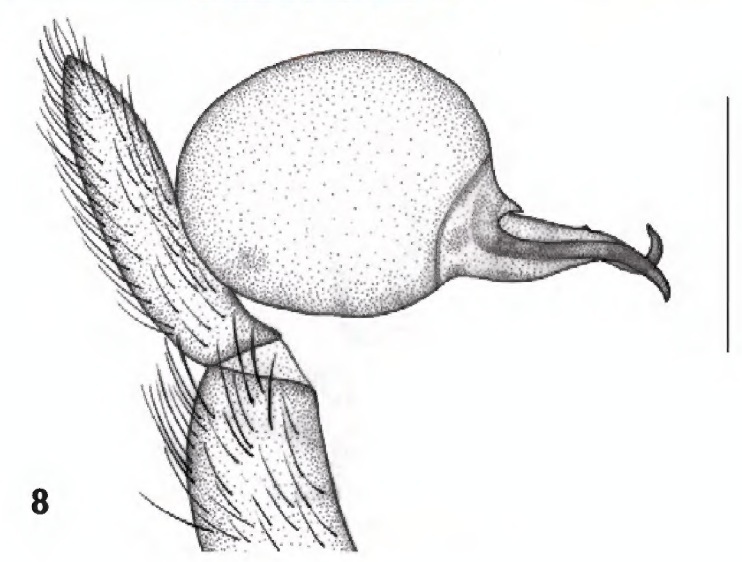
the segment (ventral surface only). Dorsal part of coxae III and IV with 2–6 spines (Fig. 5). Details of leg spination are given in Table 2.

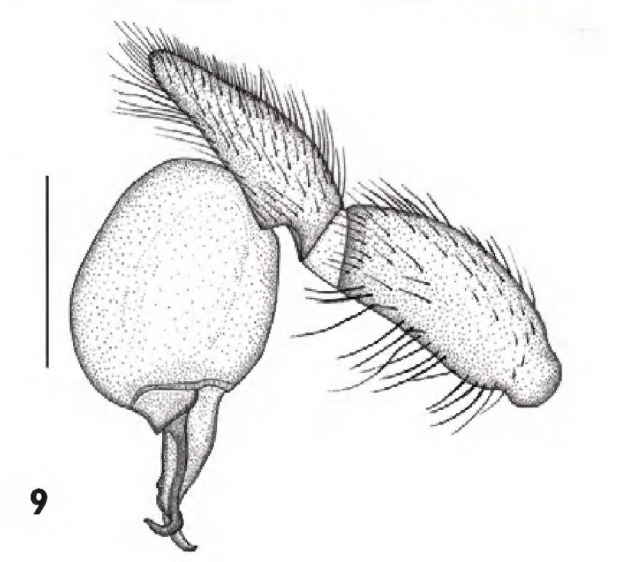
Palpal organ with globular bulb and curved, black embolus tapering towards the tip. Conductor same colour as embolus and hook-shaped at the tip and with a tuberculum on the mid-part (Figs 6–9). Female unknown.

Table 1. Leg measurements of *Harpactea erseni* sp. n.

Legs	I	II	III	IV
C	1.65	1.28	0.88	1.20
Tr	0.52	0.34	0.34	0.37
Fe	3.15	2.63	2.45	3.00
Pa	1.20	1.76	1.23	1.50
Ti	2.55	2.46	2.02	3.38
Me	2.63	2.25	2.15	2.63
Ta	0.80	0.83	0.83	0.84
Total	12.50	11.55	9.90	12.92







Figures 6–9. *Harpactea erseni* sp. n., general appearance of right bulb **6–8** Prolateral view **7–9** Retrolateral view **CO** Conductor **E** Embolus **T** Tegulum (Scale lines: 0.5 mm)

Table 2. Leg spination of *Harpactea erseni* sp. n.

Legs	I	II	III	IV
C	0	0	2-3 D	5-6 D
Tr	0	0	0	0
Fe	2 Pl	1, 1 Pl	2, 2, 2 D	1, 2, 2 D, 2-4 Rl
Pa	0	0	1 D	1 Rl
Ti	0	0	6 Pl, 1 Rl, 2, 1, 2 V	1, 1, 1 Pl, 1, 1 Rl, 5-6 V
Me	0	0	6 Pl, 1, 1 Pl, 5-6 V	3 Pl, 4 Rl, 3-5 V
Ta	0	0	0	0

Discussion

According to the classification of Deeleman-Reinhold (1993), *H. erseni* sp. n. belongs in the *rubicunda* (D) species group which is characterized by having a globular palpal body, a massive embolus and conductor and patellae-coxae with spines. Up until now 20 (including the new species) *Harpactea* species have been reported from Turkey. Although the diversity of this genus in Turkey is comparatively high, it can be expected that the actual diversity will be even higher because many regions with favourable habitats for *Harpactea* remain to be studied in Turkey. Therefore, we expect that more species will be found in the future.

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